House	_ Amendment NO
Offered By	
AMEND House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 549, Page 18, Se by inserting after said section and line the following:	ection 217.829, Line 24,
"285.575. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the 'Protection Act".	'Whistleblower's
2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:	
(1) "Because" or "because of", as it relates to the adverse decision status as a protected person was the motivating factor;	or action, the person's
(2) "Employer", an entity that has six or more employees for each twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. 'include the state of Missouri or its agencies, instrumentalities, or political sbut not limited to any public institution of higher education, a corporation of Missouri, an individual employed by an employer, or corporations and a operated by religious or sectarian organizations; except that, "employer" she department of corrections;	'Employer" shall not subdivisions, including wholly owned by the standard associations owned or
(3) "Proper authorities", a governmental or law enforcement agencemployee's employer, the employee's supervisor employed by the employee human resources representative employed by the employer;	
(4) "Protected person", an employee of an employer who has report authorities an unlawful act of his or her employer; an employee of an employer employer serious misconduct of the employer that violates a clear manuarticulated in a constitutional provision, statute, or regulation promulgated employee of an employer who has refused to carry out a directive issued by if completed would be a violation of the law[. An employee of an employee	oyer who reports to his date of public policy as under statute; or an y his or her employer th
person if:  (a) The employee is a supervisory, managerial, or executive emplo her employer and the unlawful act or serious misconduct reported concerns employee is employed to report or provide professional opinion; or	
(b) The proper authority or person to whom the employee makes he person whom the employee claims to have committed the unlawful act or vertically mandate of public policy;	
<ul><li>(5) "The motivating factor", the employee's protected classification the adverse decision or action and had a determinative influence on the adv</li><li>3. This section is intended to codify the existing common law exce</li></ul>	verse decision or action eptions to the at-will
employment doctrine and to limit their future expansion by the courts. Thi chapter 213 and chapter 287, shall provide the exclusive remedy for any ar	

Action Taken\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

employment practices.

- 4. It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to discharge an individual defined as a protected person in this section because of that person's status as a protected person.
- 5. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action for actual damages for violations of this section but not for punitive damages. [However, if a private right of action for damages exists under another statutory or regulatory scheme, whether under state or federal law, no private right of action shall exist under this statute.]
  - 6. Any party to any action initiated under this section may demand a trial by jury.
- 7. A protected person aggrieved by a violation of this section shall have a private right of action that may be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction. The only remedies available in such an action shall be:
  - (1) Back pay;
  - (2) Reimbursement of medical bills directly related to a violation of this section; and
- (3) Additionally, if a protected person proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the conduct of the employer was outrageous because of the employer's evil motive or reckless indifference to the rights of others, then, such person may receive double the amount awarded under subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, as liquidated damages. In applying this subdivision, the provisions of section 510.263 shall be applied as though liquidated damages were punitive damages and as though the amounts referenced in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection were compensatory damages.
- 8. The court, in addition to the damages set forth in subsection 7 of this section, may award the prevailing party court costs and reasonable attorney fees; except that a prevailing respondent may be awarded reasonable attorney fees only upon a showing that the case was without foundation."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.